

PRESIDENT PROCLAIMS WAR; MANY GERMANS ARRESTED; 91 SHIPS SEIZED, ALL DAMAGED EXCEPT THE WATERLAND; U. S. TAKES WIRELESS PLANTS; CUBA TO ENTER CONFLICT; STEEL MEN SAVE GOVERNMENT MILLIONS; FOOD MOBILIZED

U. S. TAKES OVER U. S. MARSHALS 18 LINERS HERE GET 65 ALIENS

Flower of German Merchant Marine in New York Worth \$43,100,000. They Act on Wilson's Order Against Those Thought Dangerous.

CREWS NOW PRISONERS MAJORITY TAKEN HERE

Fourteen of Confiscated Vessels Could Transport 10,000 Troops. Hugo Schmidt, the American Agent of Deutsche Bank, Is Under Arrest.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—While a final decision has not been reached, indications after to-day's Cabinet meeting were that the ninety-one German merchant vessels taken over by the United States authorities would be regarded as the property of the American Government and paid for after the war. A final decision as to the disposition of the ships probably will be made within a few days. A brief statement issued by the Treasury Department said they were being taken in charge for the purpose of protecting them. Officials said "an intelligent use" would be made of the vessels and that they either could be used as naval auxiliaries or as merchant ships. Most of them would make excellent troop transports. Fourteen of the largest and swiftest could carry 40,000 troops.

Two hundred and seventy soldiers of Uncle Sam, their slickers glistening in a storm that was wet and cold and windy, tramped smartly north through River street, Hoboken, just before dawn yesterday morning. Then under the general direction of Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone the soldiers separated into small groups. By the piers, while Mr. Malone and his armed neutrality guards boarded in turn eighteen big German liners along the waterfront, and in less than an hour, without a hitch or snarl or angry word, the United States had taken control of the flower of Germany's mighty merchant marine, approximately worth \$43,100,000.

Almost at the same time, at the foot of West 115th street on the New York side of the river, Deputy Collector George Lamb and his section of the neutrality squad, together with thirty soldiers from Governors Island, in the same way took charge of four more German ships of an approximate total value of \$6,000,000. At South Brooklyn simultaneously Deputy Collector George Lamb and his section of the neutrality squad, together with thirty soldiers from Governors Island, in the same way took charge of four more German ships of an approximate total value of \$6,000,000.

Seizure in Other Cities.

And before the new day was many hours old German ships had been taken over at Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, in the Canal Zone, the Philippines and elsewhere. That brought the total number of the Kaiser's vessels now under direct control of America to 91 in all, with a tonnage of about 600,000 and a value of \$43,100,000. Last night the word came unofficially from Washington that the ships are to be considered the property of the United States while the war lasts, which means that Germany—once the premeditated damage inflicted upon the ships by their German officers and crews has been repaired—may use the vessels as she sees fit for other purposes, in which case Germany is to be indemnified when the war is over.

Ships' Machinery Disabled.

Whatever the damages suffered by the ships—and with the probable exception of the 54,232 ton Waterland at Hoboken all the vessels had been partly disabled in and about the engine rooms—none of this destruction was evident on the upper decks, in the liners' saloons, staterooms or other living compartments. In fact it was as if the ships were in the hands of German crews. They thought only to damage them temporarily in order to embarrass this Government in case of seizure, whereas the Germans had gone to the other extreme in preserving all other parts of the vessel from deterioration while they lay inactive here.

With the issuance of his war proclamation, President Wilson straightway ordered the arrest of sixty-five men throughout the country against whom evidence had been gathered indicating that they were dangerous to the interests of the country. The order was a military one, for the alleged spies are not subject to any court, may be held incommunicado and cannot be freed on bail or by writ of habeas corpus.

The arrests were made by United States marshals under sanction 12 of the President's proclamation, which says that "any alien enemy whom there may be reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy shall be subject to summary arrest."

Ransacking of Offices.

At the same time the deputy marshals, without search warrants, ransacked the offices of the State, War, Navy and Commerce departments, and went to any nook and cranny where, in their judgment, there might be evidence of documents showing intrigues against the United States. All of the men who were summarily seized yesterday either in this or other cities are regarded by the Government as spies or traitors. They are men who have been found to be engaged in intrigues against the United States since the beginning of the European war.

Three Groups Outlined.

There are the men who already have been convicted of some violation of American neutrality laws, who may have served their term or who may be out on bail awaiting decision of the higher courts. There is the second group of men who are out on bail awaiting trial. Then there is a third class of men and women who have never been convicted nor indicted, but who have been found under surveillance and who have been found to be active in a manner that is injurious to the nation.

This is the first time since 1812 that such summary action has been taken by the American Government. Before action was taken a most careful investigation had been made by the Federal secret service and the Department of Justice. Many of the men have been watched for months and their every act has been recorded.

President's Proclamation for State of War.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States, in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them, have resolved, by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, bearing date this day, that the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared;

Whereas, it is provided by Section 4067 of the Revised Statutes, as follows:

Whenever there is declared a war between the United States and any foreign nation or government or any invasion or predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted or threatened against the territory of the United States, by any foreign nation or government, and the President makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of the hostile nation or government being males of the age of 14 years and upward, who shall be within the United States, and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured and removed, as alien enemies.

The President is authorized, in such event, by his proclamation thereof or any public acts, to direct the conduct to be observed, on the part of the United States, toward the aliens who become so liable; the manner and the degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject and in what cases and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any other regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public safety.

Whereas, by sections 4068, 4069 and 4070 of the Revised Statutes, further provision is made relative to alien enemies;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that a state of war exists between the United States and the Imperial German Government; and I do specifically direct all officers, civil or military, of the United States that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war; and I do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they, in loyal devotion to their country, dedicated from its foundation to the principles of liberty and justice, uphold the laws of the land and give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities in prosecuting the war to a successful issue and in obtaining a secure and just peace;

And, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the said sections of the Revised Statutes, I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States towards all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of Germany, being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, who for the purpose of this proclamation and under such sections of the Revised Statutes are termed alien enemies, shall be as follows:

All alien enemies are enjoined to preserve the peace towards the United States and to refrain from crime against the public safety, and from violating the laws of the United States and of the States and Territories thereof, and to refrain from actual hostility or giving information, aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States, and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby or which may be from time to time promulgated by the President; and so long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with law they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law-abiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States; and towards such alien enemies as conduct themselves in accordance with the law, all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

And all alien enemies who fail to conduct themselves as so enjoined, in addition to all other penalties prescribed by law, shall be liable to restraint, or to give security, or to remove and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by sections 4069 and 4070 of the Revised Statutes and

as prescribed in the regulations duly promulgated by the President;

And pursuant to the authority vested in me, I hereby declare and establish the following regulations, which I find necessary in the premises and for the public safety:

(1) An alien enemy shall not have in his possession, at any time or place, any firearm, weapon or implement of war, or component part thereof, ammunition, maxim or other silencer, bomb or explosive or material used in the manufacture of explosives;

(2) An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place or use or operate any aircraft or wireless apparatus, or any form of signalling device, or any form of cipher code, or any paper, document or book written or printed in cipher or in which there may be invisible writing.

(3) All property found in the possession of an alien enemy in violation of the foregoing regulations shall be subject to seizure by the United States;

(4) An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one-half of a mile of any Federal or State fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, Government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory, or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war or of any products for the use of the army or navy;

(5) An alien enemy shall not write, print or publish any attack or threats against the Government or Congress of the United States or either branch thereof or against the measures or policy of the United States or against the person or property of any person in the military, naval or civil service of the United States or of the States or Territories or of the District of Columbia or of the municipal governments therein;

(6) An alien enemy shall not commit or abet any hostile act against the United States or give information, aid or comfort to its enemies;

(7) An alien enemy shall not reside in or continue to reside in, to remain in, or enter any locality which the President may from time to time designate by executive order as a prohibited area in which residence by an alien enemy shall be found by him to constitute a danger to the public peace and safety of the United States, except by permit from the President and except under such limitations or restrictions as the President may prescribe;

(8) An alien enemy whom the President shall have reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy or to be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety of the United States, or to have violated or to be about to violate any of these regulations, shall remove to any location designated by the President by executive order, and shall not remove therefrom without a permit, or shall depart from the United States if so required by the President;

(9) No alien enemy shall depart from the United States until he shall have received such permit as the President shall prescribe, or except under order of a court, judge, or justice, under sections 4069 and 4070, of the Revised Statutes;

(10) No alien enemy shall land in or enter the United States, except under such restrictions and at such places as the President may prescribe;

(11) If necessary to prevent violations of these regulations, all alien enemies will be obliged to register;

(12) An alien enemy whom there may be reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy, or who may be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety, or who violates or attempts to violate, or of whom there is reasonable ground to believe that he is about to violate, any regulation duly promulgated by the President, or any criminal law of the United States, or of the States or Territories thereof, will be subject to summary arrest by the United States marshal, or his deputy, or such other officer as the President shall designate, and to confinement in such penitentiary, prison, jail, military camp, or other place of detention as may be directed by the President.

This proclamation and the regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President,

ROBERT LANSING.

Secretary of State.

BRYAN ASKS TO BE ENROLLED AS PRIVATE

Sends Message to Wilson Tendering His Services.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 6.—William Jennings Bryan sent this message to President Wilson to-day:

"Believing it to be the duty of each citizen to bear his part of the burden of war and his share of its perils, I hereby tender my services to the Government. Please enroll me as a private whenever I am needed. Assign me to any work that I can do until called to the colors. I shall, through the Red Cross, contribute to the comfort of soldiers in the hospital, and, through the Young Men's Christian Association, aid

in guarding the morals of the men in camp."

SEES DEMOCRATIC GERMANY.

Prof. Kass Francke Predicts Change After War.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 6.—Kass Francke, professor of the history of German culture and curator of the Germanic Museum at Harvard University, in a public statement to-night expressed the belief that "the democratization of Germany, which has been making great strides during the war, will after the war lead to a new understanding between Socialists, Liberals and the monarchy."

ALL RADIO STATIONS ARE ORDERED SEIZED

President Directs Closing of Those That Navy Cannot Use.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Seizure of all radio stations in the United States and its possessions, operation of those needed for naval communications and closing of others was authorized to-day by President Wilson.

Enforcement of the order was delegated to Secretary Daniels, and preliminary steps toward carrying it out are in progress. It is understood that all plants for which no place can be found in the navy's wireless system, including ama-

teur apparatus, for which close record will be made, are to be put out of commission immediately.

GERMAN DISHES CUT OUT.

Kansas City Cafe Men Eliminate All From Their Menu.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 6.—German fried potatoes are a thing of the past in Kansas City restaurants, so also is the German pot roast and likewise every other dish with a German style prefix.

Such was the decree of 150 restaurant and cafe operators of the city when they turned the regular monthly meeting this afternoon of the Restaurant Men's Association of Greater Kansas City into a riotous patriotic demonstration.

Wilson Signs Resolution, Signifying Entrance of United States Into Conflict Against Germany.

SUMMONS FLASHED TO NAVY; FLEETS GUARD AGAINST ATTACK

U-Boats Are Reported in Gulf of Mexico—President Indorses Compulsory Service—Calls All to Support Country—Defines Status of Aliens.

Following the signing of the joint resolution of Congress which declares a state of war existing between Germany and the United States President Wilson issued a formal proclamation.

The signing of the resolution of Congress put the United States on a war basis automatically. The proclamation of the President sets forth the regulations which, through the authority vested in him by Congress, he deems necessary "for the public safety."

Authorization for seizure of all wireless stations in the United States and its possessions was issued by the President last night. Enforcement of the order has been entrusted to Secretary Daniels. All radio stations that cannot be used by the navy will be closed.

Preparations to conserve the food supply of the nation and to increase crop acreage have been started at Washington. Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture will leave to-day on a trip to confer with Commissioners of Agriculture in the Middle West. Any attempt to curtail the supply will be punished forthwith. An appeal for subscriptions of from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 for farm loan banks will be issued at once.

War revenue plans of the Government include a \$1,800,000,000 bond issue and increased income, inheritance and liquor taxes. Majority Leader Kitchin is expected to oppose the Administration's plans and will try to lay all the burden on the wealthy.

President Menocal has sent a message to the Cuban Congress urging it to declare that a state of war exists with Germany. Each house has appointed a committee to confer on the message. It is expected that Cuba will enter the war and that the republic will pledge its full cooperation with the United States in resources and men, as recommended in President Menocal's message.

Practically all the great steel producers of the country have agreed to sell navy material to the Government on the 1916 price basis, thus saving \$18,000,000 for the Administration.

Bernard M. Baruch is negotiating with producers of aluminum, brass, nickel and some of the rarer metals to bring about a reduction in price to the United States of such materials.

A call for mobilization of the navy has been flashed to every warship and naval station of the United States. All Naval Militia and Naval Reserves and auxiliary merchant craft, including private yachts and motor boats offered to the Government, thereby are ordered into service.

The War Department is seeking 400,000 men to bring the regular army and National Guard to war strength. Four months will be required to register the citizens available under the draft to furnish 500,000 more. New York will furnish one-tenth of the total.

Heads of four of the greatest packing plants in the world, with headquarters in Chicago, have declared that no matter what the demands of our Government may be for meats for the forces of the United States, those demands will be met. It is further stated that the packing plants will be ready to ship United States orders for meat immediately upon receipt.

America's entrance into the war has added strength to the demands for a more democratic government in Germany. *Forward*, the German socialist organ, now asserts that the question looms as the most vital and burning of the hour.

NATION AGAIN ENTERS WAR AFTER LAPSE OF 19 YEARS

Wilson Signs Resolution.

The epochal act which transformed this country by a stroke of the pen from the status of a neutral to that of a belligerent was attended by no ceremony whatsoever. The President, returning from a walk with Mrs. Wilson, found the resolution awaiting him at the White House. It had been rushed there from the Capitol after receiving the signatures of Speaker Clark and Vice-President Marshall. The President merely stepped into a small anteroom and in the presence of Mrs. Wilson, Miss Bones and two members of the White House staff signed his name

to the resolution. The President had prepared a proclamation declaring the existence of a state of war, and this was issued as soon as his signature had been affixed thereto. The proclamation calls upon all citizens to support the nation, and outlines the status of alien enemies under this law.

Meanwhile, an emergency war fund of \$100,000,000 was voted by the Senate in record breaking time to President Wilson. The appropriation added to the national debt bill will be available as soon as approved by the House. The bill containing this emergency fund was passed without a roll call and the Senate adjourned until noon on Monday.

To pave the way for the expediting of the creation of a standing army President Wilson issued a statement indicating compulsory military service in this hour of emergency. An emergency war fund of \$100,000,000 was voted by the Senate in record breaking time to President Wilson. The appropriation added to the national debt bill will be available as soon as approved by the House. The bill containing this emergency fund was passed without a roll call and the Senate adjourned until noon on Monday.

Already reports, indicating that as